

W O N

To WONDER, *v. n.* [pundian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.  
The want of these magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and wondered at in other countries. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
His deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast. *Rev. xiii. 3.*  
No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange unparallel'd actions, now to wonder at any thing: wonder is 'from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South's Sermons.*  
King Turnus wonder'd at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*  
Who can wonder that all the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*  
I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*  
WONDER, *n. f.* [pundian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.]  
1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.  
What is he, whose griefs Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase or sorrow Conjure the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in wonder the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.  
The Cornish wonder-gatherer describeth the fame. *Carew.*  
Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth wonders. *Bacon.*  
Lo, a wonder strange!  
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small Came flocks, and pairs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
What woman will you find, Though of this age the wonder and the fame, On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye Of fond desire? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
No wonder sleep from careful lovers flies, To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes; As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n, By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*  
Drawn for your prince, that sword could wonders do: The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*  
3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.  
There Babylon the wonder of all tongues. *Milton.*  
Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the wonder and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*  
WONDERFUL, *adj.* [wonder and full] Admirable; strange; astonishing.  
I uttered that which I understood not, things too wonderful for me which I knew not. *Job xlii. 3.*  
Strange Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear. *Milton.*  
All this is very wonderful, Shakespeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the same event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illustr.*  
WONDERFUL, *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used. The house which I am about to build shall be wonderful great. *2 Chron. ii. 9.*  
WONDERFULLY, *adv.* [from wonderful] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.  
He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was wonderfully glad to hear that there were such echoes of him founding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
There is something wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison's Italy.*  
WONDERMENT, *n. f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.  
When my pen would write her titles true, It ravish'd is with fancy's wonderment. *Spenser.*  
Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments. *Bacon.*  
The neighbours made a wonderment of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*  
WONDERSTRUCK, *adj.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed.  
Acanus, wonderstruck to see That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
WONDEROUS, *adj.* [This is contracted from wonderful, of wonder.]  
1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.  
The credit of whose virtue rest with thee; Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*  
In such charities the pass'd the day; 'Twas wondrous how the found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*  
Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their mo-

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tions, should awaken us to admire the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*  
2. [Wonderous is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.  
From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they steal those wondrous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Rabelais.*  
To shun th' allurements is not hard To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*  
You are so beautiful, So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion, Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race, Are, as when women, wondrous fond of place. *Pope.*  
WONDEROUSLY, *adv.* [from wonderful.] To a strange degree.  
My lord led wondrously to discontent. *Shakespeare.*  
This made Proserpina Make to them the greater speed, For fear that they too much should bleed, Which wondrously her troubled. *Drayton.*  
Such doctrines in the pigeon house were taught: You need not ask how wondrously they wrought. *Dryden.*  
Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd, Cloe complaints, and wondrously's aggriev'd. *Granville.*  
To WONT, *v. n.* [Preterite and participle wunt; punian, To be WONT.] Saxon; gewonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.  
A yearly solemn feast the wont to make The day that first doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen.*  
Through power of that, his cunning thievers He wont to work, that none the same spies. *Hubberd.*  
Jason the Thessalian was wont to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*  
I this night have dream'd; If dream'd, not as I oft am wont, of thee, But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The eagle's fate and mine are one, Which on the shaft that made him die Epy'd a feather of his own, Wherewith he wont to soar so high. *Waller.*  
A mother was wont always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*  
Another sort of sophism is wont to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logic.*  
WONT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use. Passing their time according to their wont, they waited for the coming of Phalarus. *Sidney.*  
Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural wont, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hecker.*  
'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man, Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare.*  
They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under fly or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton.*  
WONT, *a. part.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual.  
Her champion stout, to aid his friend, Again his wonted weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*  
So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts Firm peace recover'd soon and wonted calm. *Milton.*  
The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was wonted to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*  
Who have no house, fit round where once it was, And with full eyes each wonted room require; Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place, As murder'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*  
WONTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.  
Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or wontedness of opinion. *King Charles.*  
WONTLESS, *adj.* [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual.  
Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me? What wondrous fury do't thou now inspire Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*  
To Woo, *v. a.* [apogon, courted, Saxon.] To court; to sue to for love.  
We cannot fight for love, as men may do; We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo. *Shakespeare.*  
Some lay in dead mens skulls; and in those holes Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems; That woo'd to the slimy bottom of the deep, And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakespeare.*

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Fancies and notions he pursues, Which ne'er had being but in thought: Each like the Grecian artist wows The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*  
My proud rival wows Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips's Distress Mother.*  
Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore, Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more; Till the freed Indians in their native groves Reap their own fruits, and wows their fable loves. *Pope.*  
2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.  
Yet can the love a foreign emperor, Whom of great worth and pow'r the hears to be; If she be woo'd but by ambassador, Or but his letters or his pictures see: So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay, She woo'd and tempted is ten thousand ways 'By these great powers, which on the earth bear sway, The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*  
Sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly, Most musical, most melancholy! Thee, chaunt'st oft the woods among, I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*  
To Woo, *v. n.* To court; to make love.  
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they wows, When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*  
WOOD, *adj.* [woods, Gothic; pob, Saxon; wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.  
Winds do rage, as winds were wood, And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*  
Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood, That on their rusty bits did champ as they were wood. *Fairy Queen.*  
Calm the tempest of his passion wood; The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood. *Fa. Q.*  
Wood, *n. f.* [pube, Saxon; wood, Dutch.]  
1. A large and thick plantation of trees.  
The wood-born people fall before her fiat, And worship her as goddesses of the wood. *Fairy Queen.*  
St. Valentine is past: Begin these wood-birds but to couple now? *Shakespeare.*  
The woods are ruthless, dreadful, deaf and dull: There speak and strike. *Shakespeare's Titus and Andronicus.*  
Light thickens, and the crow Makes wing to the rooky wood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods, Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*  
2. The substance of trees; timber.  
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet. *Shaksp.*  
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and wood-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*  
Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*  
Of long growth there stood A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
The soft wood turners use commonly. *Moxon.*  
The size of faggots and wood-stacks differs in most countries. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Herrings must be smoked with wood. *Child.*  
WOODA'NEMONE, *n. f.* A plant.  
WOODBIND, *n. f.* [pubbins, Saxon.] Honeyfuckle.  
Beatrice, e'en now Couch'd in the woodbind coverture. *Shakespeare.*  
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of woodbine and wild roses. *Peacham.*  
WOODCOCK, *n. f.* [pubucoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.  
He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a woodcock too. *Shakespeare.*  
Soon as in doubtful day the woodcock flies, Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*  
WOODDED, *adj.* [from wood.] Supplied with wood.  
The lord Stratts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, wooded and watered. *Arbutnot.*  
WOODDRINK, *n. f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as cassiafras.  
The drinking elder-wine or wooddrinks are very useful. *Flower on the Humours.*  
WOODEN, *adj.* [from wood.]  
1. Lignous; made of wood; timber.  
Like a trusting player, whose conceit Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich To hear the wooden dialogue and found 'Twix his stretch'd looting and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*  
They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had wooden-horses in their houses and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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Prefs'd with the burden, Caneus pants for breath; And on his shoulders bears the wooden death. *Dryden.*  
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a wooden peg. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. Clumsy; awkward.  
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom? Why, for my king: tuff, that's a wooden thing. *Shakespeare.*  
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*  
WOODFRETTER, *n. f.* [teret, Lat.] An insect; a Woodworm. *Ainsworth.*  
WOODHOLE, *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up.  
What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd, Confounded to the dark recess I fly, Of woodbores. *Philips.*  
WOODLAND, *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods.  
This household beast, that us'd the woodland grounds, Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds, As down the stream he swam. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*  
By her awak'd, the woodland choir To hail the common god prepares; And tempts me to refuse the lyre, Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*  
Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain, Here earth and water seems to strive again. *Pope.*  
WOODLARK, *n. f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.  
WOODLOUSE, *n. f.* [wood and louse.] An insect.  
The millepedes or woodlouse is a small insect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueish or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithstanding the appellation of millepedes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and suffers itself to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the best way of taking them is swallowing them alive, which is easily and conveniently done; and they are immediately destroyed on falling into the stomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
Wrap thyself up like a woodlouse, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*  
There is an insect they call a woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself, for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*  
WOODMAN, *n. f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter.  
Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful woodmen did find a mischief. *Sidney.*  
The duke is a better woodman than thou takest him for. *Shakespeare.*  
This is some one like us night foundered here, Or else some neighbour woodman. *Milton.*  
So when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds, And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds, With grief and rage the mother-lion stung, Fearless herial, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*  
WOODMONGER, *n. f.* [wood and monger.] A woodfeller.  
WOODNOTE, *n. f.* Wild musick.  
Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Johnson's learned sock be on, Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child, Warble his native woodnotes wild. *Milton.*  
WOODNYMPH, [wood and nymph.] Dryad.  
Soft the wither'd, and like a woodnymph light, Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
By dimpled brook and fountain brim, The woodnymphs, deck'd with daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*  
WOODOFFERING, *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.  
We cast the lots for the woodoffering. *Neb. x. 34.*  
WOODPECKER, *n. f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird.  
The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Physico-theology.*  
WOODPECKER, *n. f.* A wild pigeon. *Ainsworth.*  
WOODROSE, *n. f.* An herb.